File No. 294
1893.

Collection No.

Bagan Residency

Pros. Serial Nos. 110 - 120

Subject.

Amendment of the Bangalore Municipal Law (§137) in re weights & measures and tax on bicycles & tricycles.

Previous References.

Later References.

DCFP 678S&P—(G.1035)—10-3.30—1,00,000.

Office of the Resident in Mysore.

_____ Branch.

Proceedings No. of the month of 19

Serial Nos. 110—112 of File 294 of 1893

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings. Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch	File or month.
61-62	No. 4079, to President, Municipal Commission, C. and M. Station, enquiring what action the Commission propose to take when the Municipal Law has been amended in view of prescribing standard weights and measures for the C. and M. Station.	8th July 1910.	294—1893	

Office of the Resident in Mysore.

_____ Branch.

Proceedings No. of the month of 19

Serial Nos. 113-114 of File 294 of 1893.

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings.		
			Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch	File or month.	
147-148	No. 4962, submitting for the approval of the Government of India, a draft Notification providing for the addition of a clause to section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law on the lines of section 142 (o), (i) and (ii) of the Burma Municipal Law in the matter of the regulation of weights and measures in use in C. and M. Station.	17th Aug. 1910.	294—1893		

Office of the Resident in Mysore.

_____ Branch.

Proceedings No: of the month of 19

Serial Nos. 115/20, of File 294 of 1893.

Proceedings number.	Subject and order.	Date of last order.	Previous Proceedings. Serial or Proceedings numbers and Branch	File or month.	Year
68-69	No. 5393, forwarding to the President, Municipal Commission, C. and M. Station, a copy of Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 1711-I. B., dated the 26th August 1910, amending the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, in view of prescribing standard weights and measures for the C. and M. Station.	9th Sep. 1910.	294—1893		
88-89	No. 6220, submitting for the approval of the Government of India, a draft notification, providing for the adoption of a clause to section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, with a view to minimise the chances of evasion of the tax payable on bicycles and tricycles.	17th Oct. 1910.	294—1893		

R. P. B.—3-1910.—1,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 294 of 1893

D.110

Letter No. 1065 *dated* 31st May 1910 3rd June

from the President, Municipal Commissioner of Ootacamund.

SUBJECT.

Amendment of the Ootacamund Municipal Law of 1897 in regard to providing for the regulation of weights & measures in use in the Ootacamund.

The letter noted was not taken up earlier because the file (D. 387 of 1891) relating to weights & measures which was sent to the President, Municipal Commissioner in October 1909 & called for was returned to office on 2nd June 1910. It is now reported that the proposed amendment of the Municipal Law was not taken up with the question of certain extensive amendments of the said Law to which sanction of Government was received in May 1910.

D.108. 2. In the Ootacamund Municipal Regulation, 1906, provision is made in section 143 for inspection of weights & measures in use & for punishment of the use of false or defective measures, & sec. section 48(1)(f), power is vested in the Municipal Council to frame, with the sanction of Govt., bye-laws for the inspection of weights & measures.

There

There appears however to be no provision in that Regulation for prescribing standard weights & for making the use of such standards compulsory - In the Madras City Municipal Act, the Corporation may, if the Local Govt. so direct, by bye-laws under Section 409 (17) of that Act, prescribe & provide standard weights, scales & measures & prevent the use of any other - Apparently no action has been taken in the Madras City Municipality with reference to this matter - Please see Sec. Nos 34 & 38 of File No. 387 of 1891 - The Bye-laws framed have also not introduced any compulsory measures in regard to weights & measures in their State, it is presumed it is still engaging their attention.

8d. 46. Rec 387 '91

3. The Municipal Commissioner of Madras may be permitted to get his standard weights & measures (in the form prescribed by the President, but it may not be compulsory for the Commissioner to prescribe standard weights & measures, unless the weights & measures in use in the adjoining Municipalities are similarly prescribed by the Municipal Commissioner of the City - From the foregoing of the Govt. of India in this matter explained in their letter No. 1653-133.7 of 25. May 1901,

If he can and may if Bangalore Standard Sec

Govt 49 Rec. 387 '91

the

Notes-continued.

Margin for binding: not to be written on.

it seems advisable that:

3

the use of direct compulsion in the collection of certain weights & measures is ~~considered~~ objectionable is considered inexpedient.

4. ~~If approved, the~~ It would seem better to take action in the Constitution in the matter of weights & measures after ~~the~~ rules in the Act have been framed for the Uniform City & if however, the ~~Provincial~~ President, Municipal Commissioner wishes for early action, he may be asked to do what action the Commissioner will take when the Law has been amended in the manner proposed, in case the City Municipality are not prepared to take concurrent action

Submitted for favourable orders.

H.

14/6/10

cl. 46. file 387

This matter has been engaging the attention of Durban for some years

5. Where in 1906, the Chamber of Commerce, Durban, addressed the S. G. regarding the necessity for prescribing a uniform system of weights & measures, the S. G. observed that the prescription

49 of Act 387

R. P. B.—3-1910.—1,000

Margin for binding not to be written on.

of a system of weights & measures
differing from the systems sanctioned
by local custom might occasion
serious disturbance of existing conditions
& that any measure of this
nature must necessarily be in-
troduced in the most cautious and
tentative manner. A system of
measures differing from that in
force in the areas adjacent to the
Gt. Br. Station cannot easily be
worked with a weight which causes a good
deal of annoyance to petty traders
before Thereby taking away altogether
to introduce standard weights &
measures into this extended area of
the assigned Trust, it seems
desirable to have some definite
idea of the system which the

Notes-continued.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Baroda

Western India

Commerce proposes to adopt, and to obtain also information as to ~~(if)~~ as to whether similar measures have been adopted in Secunderabad or any Municipality in Southern India and, if so, with what result. Should the Bombay Chamber of Commerce apply to be asked for information on the above points.

15/6/10

(b) To be quite safe:-

(1) The Resident may be asked for the information as proposed in A. A. above.

(2) To save time we can write to Secunderabad & Baroda as proposed in B

File can be sent on 16/6 Read late W.H. 16/6

Two drafts are submitted for approval.

H. 21/6/10

From the note headed "Madras Chamber of Commerce" submit "approved in the Madras of the 18th inst."

6

it would appear that the Commander attempted to get the Chamber more in the middle & that this attempt proved fruitless

I have had these two drafts prepared, but in the light of the above note (Extract from Hindu is attached) it seems doubtful whether anything is likely to be possible. Perhaps Hyderabad & Baroda might be consulted as drafted?

2nd Sept.

Read.

Yours very truly

S. H. F.

5/7

Sir Frederick Pleasant

H.H. 6/7

Issued No. 4079 X 7 8th July 1916 Sec. III.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

B. P. B.—4-1910.—3,000.

File No. 294 of 1893.

S.113

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

Letter No. 2604 dated 28th June 1910

from the President, Municipal Commissioner, Colombo.

SUBJECT.

Regulation of weights & measures in the Colombo

The President, Municipal Commissioner, has apparently come to an understanding with the leading merchants of Colombo in the matter of standardising weights & measures in the Ordinance (No. 113, 1903), but the Ordinance appears do not seem to be in favour of adopting these standards in toto (para 5). Mr. Richards does not admit the theory that the Ordinance & the City should adopt the same system in this respect (para 9).

2. So far as Customs is concerned, the Revenue Comm. is accepting proposals for the consideration of the Ordinance (para 5), but it will take some time before any decisive action is taken in the matter. The question of issuing bye-laws on the subject of the Colombo Ordinance can be taken up when the proposals relating

relating to my proposal have been received. In the meantime, there seems to be no objection to the preliminary steps being taken in bringing the municipal law amended in view to prescribe standard weights & measures for the station. If approved, the amendments to Sec. 137 of the municipal law proposed in Municipal President's letter No. 1065 dated the 31st May 1910 may be submitted for the sanction of the Govt. of India. The words notwithstanding etc. in provision of Act XXXI of 1871 occurring in the 2nd last amendment proposed should be omitted inasmuch as the Act of 1871 is not in force in Br. Burma & Br. States

Margin for binding not to be written on.

A.110

8/6/10

3. as proposed above?

8/6/10

Ref. (4) to proposed (J) certainly would not have the Coast States

Notes-*continued.*

Margin for binding not to be written on.

accommodate it standards.

Basis of the City. If the

latter is to form the

standard proposed for

the other Provinces.

The Records papers & Reports

& Accounts advance by

and argument in favour

of the proposals which appear

to be carefully thought out

& convincing.

11/8

Simple letter is submitted for approval.

14/8/10 14/8/10. Done?

12/8

Ref

12/8

SL-114

Issued No. 4962, dated 17th August 1910.

R. P. B.—3-1910.—1,000

B. P. B.—4-1910.—3,000.

File No. 294 of 1893

Q 117

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

Letter No. 2579 *dated* 3rd September 910
from the President, Municipal Commissioners, Colombo.

SUBJECT.

Amendment of the Municipal Municipal Law, 1897

Attention is invited to the notes on Sec. No. 55 of file No. 439 of 1899 with reference to the Municipal Commissioners proposal to amend the existing bye-laws relating to taxation on vehicles so as to provide for numbering of licensed bicycles & tricycles in the Station. It was observed in this office letter No. 7338 of 16th November 1909 that this proposal involved legislation but that the Resident was doubtful whether the circumstances demanded such a course.

1.56. Sec 439 '99

2. The Municipal Commissioners of the Municipalities adjoining the Colombo Municipality are anxious to introduce the system of numbering bicycles into the City limits & have observed that it may not

1.117 Sec 294 a '93

Margin for binding not to be written on.

not be possible to work the system successfully unless a similar system is adopted by the station municipality. The Commissioners of the Cantonment have therefore resolved upon the amendment of the municipal laws of 1899 so as to give power to the Commissioners to direct that all motor vehicles, bicycles or tricycles in the station be numbered & registered by the municipality. The President accordingly proposes to add a clause to section 41 (1) (A) (c) of the municipal laws so as to provide for numbering & registering of all motor & any bicycle or tricycle in the station liable to taxation

Rule 41(b) Rule 94 '93

s 117— do

3. A number of amendments were sanctioned by the Govt of India in the Bangalore municipal laws in May 1910, and another amendment was made in August 1910. The proposed amendment now proposed, even if it be desirable, may probably be deferred for a while, as at any rate until it becomes necessary to submit other amendments for the orders of the Govt of India. It is, however, doubtful whether the amendment now under consideration is really necessary in the

s. 108 (4) — do

s. 115 (4) — do

Notes—continued.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

the peculiar circumstances of those Provinces where a considerable number of bicycles is kept by the Military population. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Regular forces are exempted from the operation of the tax on bicycles and tricycles, as also bicycles belonging to the members of the Statutory Police and officers of the municipalities employed in out-door duties. All these vehicles which should consist of a considerable number, are not liable to taxation as said above, and will not naturally come within the scope of the amendment of the law as now proposed by the President. The Military officers are not bound to have their vehicles numbered, though the officers commanding corps have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the municipality in the matter.

Residents' Order No. 6450 of 15th Nov. 1902 (page 65 of municipal by-laws) and Appendix No. 10 municipal by-laws. (page 64) — & 4 of Feb 29th 1908.

4. If it be considered desirable to provide for the numbering of vehicles which are not exempted, an amendment of the law is necessary, but the Commissioners should submit for

R. P. B.—3-1910.—1,000

for consideration their proposal in a definite form. In the Commissioner's resolution, the numbering motor vehicles also is also desired, while in the amending clause as set forth by the President, such vehicles are not included. Possibly the "Act" intended to deal with this omission Section 41 of the Municipal Reference Clauses Act deals with taxes which may be imposed in the Statutes but does not appear to be a suitable place for the proposed clause. The Commissioners perhaps with advantage be allowed to provide for numbering & registering of these vehicles by a bye-law & in their view it is submitted that the following clause may be added to Section 137 (1) (k) as clause (ix):-

"(ix). for the registration of all or any motor vehicles, bicycles or tricycles liable to taxation under this Act & for registering them in the Municipal Office."

Submitted for favour of orders.

R.J.
19/9/10

5 Registration of motor vehicles, bicycles & tricycles seems advisable to prevent evasion of the law

Notes-*continued*.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

bed in Municipality would probably find much difficulty in working in track as a considerable number of these machines is exempted from taxation. The Law may therefore be amended so as to enable the Municipality to compel registration of vehicles liable to taxation. Until the amendment shall be in sec 139 & not in sec 41. of the Municipal Law and might run as proposed in para 4 above. When the bye laws are actually made, provision may be made in them for assigning a number to each cycle liable to taxation

The Municipal Bureaux may then be addressed, suggesting the removal clause as above for consideration and adding that the amendment will be ~~recommended~~ submitted to the S.y of S. for sanction along with any other amendments which may hereafter be found necessary

19/9/10 (6) I concur in the suggestion that this might wait until there are also other amendments to propose, & the change suggested regarding the clause seems to be correct.
Perhaps Read would prefer to discuss the question both before passing orders. Otherwise P.M.G. may be addressed as above?

Yes please. On my return DR 21/9

LG. 20/9

Read

We discussed this at the meeting yesterday – the new regs. to be issued may be made at once

Draft please PLW 5/10

Margin for binding not to be written in

Notes-*continued.*

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Draft letter to the Govt of India. Foreign Dept
is submitted for approval -

H.
6/10/10

Rest.

Draft may be approved. I think that § 137 of the Municipal Act is clear the Section under which this provision shd be included & the wording of the sub. clause as drafted ~~is Sufficient~~ will meet the demands of the case. The details can be worked out by the Commissn by bye-laws PBW.
10/10.

Issue.
PBW.
11/10

Issued No 6245 dt 17-10-1910

H 11/10

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

———:o:———

NOTES AND PRECIS.

R. P B—6-05.—1,000.

H.O.
6
—1,500—16—4—1910.

No. 1065 with 1 Encl:

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

DATED 31st May / 3rd June 1910. 191

FROM

11/6/10
RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE. X
3303
Registar No. To
Date of Receipt 4.6.10
File No. 114 49

F. J. RICHARDS, ESQUIRE, M. A., I. C. S.,
President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

Major W.G.GREY, I.A.,

FIRST ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT in MYSORE,

BANGALORE.

SIR,

There being no provision in the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, for the regulation of Weights and Measures in use in the Civil and Military Station, the Municipal Commission at their Meeting of the 26th ultimo, resolved that to safe-guard public interests some provision for this purpose ought to be made without any further delay.

2. I have the honor to forward for submission to the Government of India a copy of the Resolution passed by the Commission, if it meets with the approval of the Hon'ble the Resident. The proposed amendment is taken from section 142(o) (i and ii) of the Burma Municipal Law.

3. The absence of any such provision has been the subject of local agitation for many years past and the public of Bangalore have, I think, a legitimate grievance in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

4/6

Proceedings of a Special Meeting dated 26th May 1910.

---

3. Introduction of Standard Weights and Measures into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore: the Standing Committee suggest that the following be inserted as Section 137 (1) (ℓ) of the Bangalore Municipal Law 1897.

137(1)(ℓ)(i " prescribe, notwithstanding the provisions of Act XXXI of 1871, the Standard Weights and Measures to be used within the Municipality and to make the use of such standards compulsory and

(ii) frame rules to prevent and detect the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, Weights and measures in any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods, drink or drug"

Present section 137(1)(ℓ) shall be read as 137(1)(m).

To be omitted

Resolved that the suggestion of the Standing Committee be approved and that steps be taken to amend the law accordingly.

(Sd) F.J.Richards

President.

Copy

A. Cleiles

Secretary

16

No. 4074

111

From

Major W. G. GREY, I. A.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The President,
Municipal Commission,
Civil & Military Station,
Bangalore.

Dated Bangalore, 8th June 1910

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your --- letter No.1065, dated the 31st May 1910, proposing an amendment of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, in view to prescribe -- Standard Weights and Measures for the Civil and Military Station and to make the use of such Standards compulsory.

2. In reply, I am to enquire what action the Commission propose to take when the Municipal Law has been amended in the manner desired. ~~Issuing~~ Assuming that the standard of Weights and --- Measures which it is desired to adopt has already been decided upon, the Resident is ~~initiated~~ inclined to think that the first step -- should be to persuade the City Municipality to adopt the same system. Uniformity in this matter between the two halves of --- Bangalore appears to be the first requisite for the convenience of the public and of traders both retail and wholesale.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Major,
First Assistant Resident.

K.M.

R. P. B.—6-1910.—500.

R. P. B.—5-1910.—1,000.

—1,500—16—4—1910.
6

No. 1733 Encl 6.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

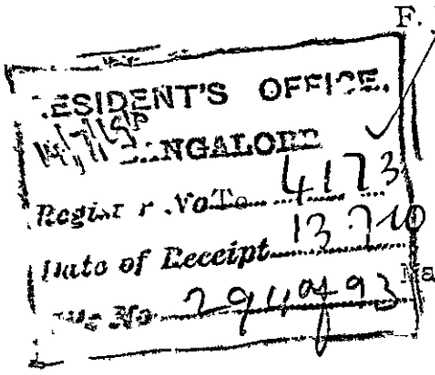
DATED 8th July 1910. 191

FROM

F. J. RICHARDS, ESQUIRE, M. A., I. C. S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.



Major W.G.Grey I.A.,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith for the use of your office 6 copies of the amendments of certain sections of the Municipal Law, 1897.

Received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

9/7

May be recorded.
(The amendment slips will be pasted in copies of the Municipal Law available in Office)

14/7/10

14/7/10

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

1. At the end of section 21 (1) of the said Law, the words "except those whose pay does not exceed rupees ten per mensem" shall be added.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

2. To section 41 (2) of the said Law, the following shall be added as the first proviso, namely:

Provided that in the case of any building not erected for purposes of being rented and not ordinarily let, the annual value thereof shall be deemed to be six per cent on the estimated present cost of erecting the building, less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, and the estimated cost of the land in or on which the building is erected.

In the existing proviso to the same section, which should be regarded as the second proviso, the word "also" shall be inserted between the words "Provided" and "that."

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

3. For section 53 of the said Law the following shall be substituted, namely:

53 (1). For the purposes of this chapter, the Commission may, by notice, in writing,

(*a*) call on the owner of any land or building to furnish, within a week after the service of the notice, returns of the rent actually received for such land or building, of the measurements thereof and of the cost of erecting the building, and

(*b*) call on the occupier of any land or building to furnish, within a week after the service of the notice, a return of the rent actually paid for such land or building and of the name of the owner.

(2). Every owner or occupier on whom such requisition is served shall be bound to comply with the same and to make a true return to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(3). If any person so called upon to furnish information (*a*) omits to furnish it, or (*b*) furnishes information which he knows or has reason to believe to be untrue, he shall be punishable in case (*a*) with fine which may extend to ten rupees, and in case (*b*) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910

4. For section 58 of the said Law the following shall be substituted, namely :

"58 (1). The Commission may at any time amend the assessment list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been inserted or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted or by altering the assessment on any property which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, after giving notice, to every person interested in the amendment, of a time not less than one month from the date of service of such notice at which the amendment is to be made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the Commission in writing before the time fixed in the notice, and shall be given an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent as he may think fit.

(3) When any building is first constructed, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the Commission within 15 days from the completion of such first construction, re-building or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever date happens first. The Commission shall, on receipt of the said intimation, assess the tax leviable in respect of the building. For every whole month intervening between the date of completion or occupation and the end of the half year, one-sixth of the half yearly instalment of such new tax or enhanced tax shall be leviable."

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

5. To section 80 of the said Law the following shall be added as sub-section (2) namely:

(2) When a number has been affixed under sub-section (1), the owner of the building shall be bound to maintain such number and to replace it if removed or defaced, and if he fails to do so, the Commission may, by written notice, require him to replace the same.

The existing sub-section (2) of section 80 shall be renumbered as sub-section (3).

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

6. In section 137 (1) (*e*) (*i*) of the said Law the words "cart stands" shall be inserted between the words "encamping-grounds" and "pounds."

To section 137 (1) (*e*) *add* the following clauses, *viz.*,

(vii) For the control and supervision of all premises used for any of the purposes mentioned in section 103 and of all trades and manufactures carried on therein.

(viii) For regulating the hours and manner of transport of skins, hides, horns, salt fish and bones, or any other articles, which may be specified by the Commission with the approval of the Resident, from which offensive or unwholesome smells are likely to arise.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I B. Dated 13-5-1910.

7. For section 151 of the said Law the following shall be substituted, namely :

151. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is supplied with a sufficient light, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B Dated. 13-5-1910.

8. For section 159 of the said Law the following shall be substituted, namely :

159. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Commission or deposits a corpse in any place prohibited by the Commission or in any place or manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910.

9. For section 186 of the said Law the following shall be substituted, namely:

186 (1) When any sum is due to the Commission under this Law by any person the Commission may recover such sum in the following manner, namely:

(*a*) by causing a bill for the sum stating the nature of the demand, to be served on the person liable to pay the same, in the manner provided in section 182;

(*b*) if the sum is not paid within seven days from the service of such bill, by causing a notice of demand to be served on such person;

(*c*) if such person does not within seven days from the service of such notice pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, by distraining and selling the moveable property of such person in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in the Station;

(*d*) by suing such person in the Civil Court;

(2) taxes levied on buildings and lands shall, subject to the prior payment of any claim on behalf of Government, be a first charge upon the said buildings or lands and upon the moveable property, if any, found within or upon such building or land and belonging to the person liable for such tax;

(3) In the event of the non-payment of any tax imposed under Section 41, Section 42 or Section 43, within seven days from the date of the service of a notice of demand in terms of clause (*b*) of sub-section (1), the person failing to pay such tax, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twice the amount of the tax found to be due.

Provided that recovery by prosecution shall not be applicable to sums due on account of water consumed in excess of the sanctioned free allowance.

(4) If the sum due from the owner of any house, building or land in respect of any rate or tax remains unpaid, after notice of demand has been duly served, the President may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of such house, building or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the premises and in such case the occupier may deduct from the next and following payments of his rent the amount which may be so paid or recovered from him :

Provided that no arrear of rate, or tax which has remained due from the owner of any house, building or land for more than one year shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Foreign Department Notification No. 912 I.B. Dated 13-5-1910,

10. After section 192 of the said Law the following shall be inserted, namely :

193. The President may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation or inspection or to the grant of any license under the provisions of this Law.

Any person failing to obey the summons shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

H.O. 112
—1,500—16—4—1910.

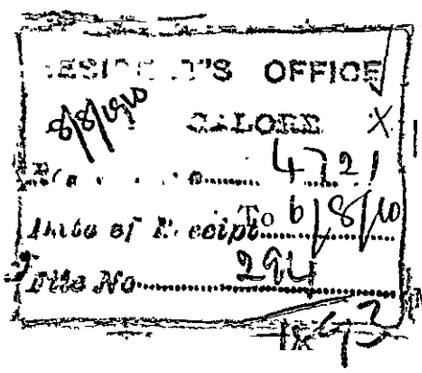
No. 2184 with 4 Encls:

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

DATED 29th July 1910.
4th August

FROM



F. J. RICHARDS, ESQUIRE, M. A., I. C. S.,
President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

Major W.G.Grey I.A.,
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

82. 111 In reply to your No.4079 dated 8th July 1910, I have the honor to state that I intend shortly to lay before the Commission a draft Bye Law on the lines of that adopted in the Municipality of Rangoon under section 142 clause (o) of the Burma Municipal Act.

2. The introduction of such a bye law of course depends on the extension to the Bangalore Commission of the privilege of standardising weights and measures, a privilege which all Municipalities in Burma and Central Provinces (vide Government of India letter dated 25th January 1906).

82 49 a 9 file 387/1891

3. As to the standards to be adopted, I have already obtained the consent of the Commission and the consensus of the leading merchants in the Station, that the English pound is the most suitable unit and I am about to propose the introduction of the English gallon or quart. I may add that the quart has already been adopted as a unit in Rangoon.

4. I enclose for your reference

(1) Copy of the Rangoon Municipal Bye law.
(2) Copy of the draft byelaw proposed for the Civil and Military Station.
(3) Note on standards of weight.
(4) Note on standards of measure.

5. I have discussed the matter with Mr.Rangasawmy Iyeng

Mr.Rangasawmy Iyengar, Revenue Commissioner, and with Mr.Kumarasawmy Naik, Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District. They are not in favor of adopting our proposals in toto. I understand that the Revenue Commissioner after consulting his Deputy Commissioners is drafting proposals for the Durbar which will apply to the whole of Mysore State. He does not know what view the Durbar will take of his suggestions and what order they will pass.

6. The Revenue Commissioner has an entirely different problem to deal with to ours. In the Civil and Military Station we have to provide for the retail requirements of an urban population which is almost entirely dependent directly or indirectly on a large European and Eurasian Settlement, a population too which is as familiar with the pound as with the seer. Moreover, even if the seer weight and measure be adopted, we can allow for no local variation. We cannot countenance more than one standard of the seer.

7. The Durbar on the other hand, have to arrange for a large wholesale and retail trade throughout an extensive province, the population of which is mainly agricultural. I understand that the Revenue Commissioners proposals is to allow everybody to adopt their own standard, provided they declare what that standard is, and undertake not to buy in one standard and sell in another.

8. Even the City is different from the Station. The City is mainly Canarese, the Station mainly Tamil, and except the educated classes and the bigger merchants, the population of one is stranger to nay even foreign to, the other.

9. For these reasons I would strongly protest against the theory that the Station should accommodate its standards to Mysore. Such a principle if admitted will obscure the main issue which is simply and solely to protect the public from false weights and measures in our petty shops and markets.

10. Wholesale dealers will of course accommodate their business to the standards prevailing in the places where

where they buy for the Civil and Military Station does not feed itself. If it did, the issue would be different. But for the wholesale merchants who buy outside our limits we need not legislate.

11. I see no objection however to amending our byelaw as soon as the Durbar have decided what standards they will adopt, and to our adopting a double standard, one imperial and the other parochial, as has actually been done in Burma in the case of weights (Vide Sections 2 and 5 of the Burmah Byelaw) and this double standard would no doubt meet the wishes of the City and Durbar Authorities.

12. But I would emphatically urge that there is no need for further delay in the settlement of this primeval problem and would press for the immediate introduction of Law, Bye Law and standards without waiting for the Durbar to make up their minds.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

1/8

EXTRACT FROM THE BURMA MUNICIPAL MANUAL.

Additional Power to make Bye-laws.

x x x x

142. The Committee may from time to time, at a special meeting, make bye-laws:-.

x x x x

Power to make various bye-laws.

"(o),(i) for prescribing notwithstanding the provisions of Act XXXI of 1871, the standard Weights and measures to be used within the Municipality, and for making the use of such standards compulsory; and

"(ii) for preventing and detecting the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, weights, and measures in any market building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods-food, drink or drug".

x x x x

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Confirmation of byelaws under Chapter VI.

143.(1) No bye-law made under any section of this chapter shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may by Notification cancel its confirmation of any such bye-law and thereupon such bye-law shall cease to have effect.

Rules, Bye-laws and Public Notices.

x x x x

201. (1) Every bye-law shall, after being sanctioned or confirmed by the Local Government, be published in the Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the bye-law was made in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

x x x x

Municipal

Municipal and Local Department Notification No.1 dated Rangoon, the 3rd January 1900, as subsequently amended.

The following bye-laws, which have been made by the Rangoon Municipal Committee under section 142, clause (c), of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, and have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 143, sub-section (1), are published for general information under section 201, sub-section (1) of the Act:-

1. The standard of weight for use within the limits of the Rangoon Municipality shall be the pound.

2. On and after the 1st April, 1910, the viss whether used for weighing liquids or solids, shall be a weight equal to 3.60 of the standard pound avoirdupois.

3. There shall be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a standard pound weight certified by the Department of the Board of Trade in England, which is referred to in these rules as the standard pound.

4. There shall also be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a set of weights equal to 112, 56, 28, 14, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 of such standard pound and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ & $\frac{1}{64}$ of such standard pound. Each of such standard weights shall be stamped with the weight thereof.

5. There shall also be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a set of weights of 50, 20, 10, 5, 3 2 and 1 viss, and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{200}$ of a viss. Each of such weights shall be of brass and shall be stamped with the weight thereof.

6. The said two sets of weights shall be tested in the month of January in every year by three persons (a) to be appointed by the Municipal Committee of Rangoon, who shall certify that they accurately correspond with the weights marked thereon, and the said weights shall thereupon, for all purposes of comparison, testing and inspection, be the sole standards for ~~which~~ Such weights respectively within the limits of the Rangoon Municipality until the next testing.

7. An officer (b) shall be appointed by the Municipal Committee of Rangoon from time to time for the purpose of testing and verifying

verifying weights brought to him by any person. Such officer shall compare such weights with the standard sets of weights hereinbefore referred to, and on satisfying himself that such weights are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights. A fee of half an anna shall be charged for each weight so tested and compared. No weight shall be tested or compared by such officer which is not made of iron, brass, or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Officer testing any weight to bring such weights up to standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the officer using it with a mark approved by the Committee.

8. The Standard pound shall not be used for testing any weights, except the sets of weights referred to in bye-laws 4 and 5.

9. The standard of length within the limits of the Rangoon Municipality shall be the yard.

10. There shall be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a measure of a standard yard in length certified by the Department of the Board of Trade in England.

11. There shall be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a standard quart measure certified by the Department of the Board of Trade in England, which is referred to in these rules as the standard quart.

12. There shall also be kept in the office of the Rangoon Municipality a set of measures equal to 4, 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of such standard quart, each of which shall be stamped with the capacity thereof.

13. The provisions of bye-law 7 shall apply, mutatis mutandis to the testing and verifying of measures in comparison with such standard yard measure and such standard quart measure.

14. On and after the 1st April 1910, all dealings and contracts, had and made within the limits of the Rangoon Municipality for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length, or in the case of liquids, capacity shall, in

------- in the absence of a special contract to the contrary be deemed ~~to~~ to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

(a) 15. No person shall use any weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any subdivision or multiple of any such weight or measure in the same system of weights or of measure (as the case may be) unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure.

Copy

A. Clarke

Secretary.

JO 1/8

DRAFT.

Under the provisions of Section 137(1)(ℓ) of the Bangalore Municipal Law,1897,the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have framed the following byelaws Standardising Weights and Measures in use in the said Station,and under section 180 of the said law, this draft is published for general information and will be taken into consideration after the 1910 with any objections that may be received thereto on or before the said date.

Chapter V-Powers for Sanitary and other purposes.

Byelaw--Weights and Measures.

1. The Standard of Weights for use within the limits of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore shall be the the pound and its multiples.

2. On and after the the following shall be the only weights recognised in the Station:

100lbs , 25 lbs , 5 lbs , 1 lb , ¼ lb , 1/16 lb
50 lbs , 10 lbs , 2 lbs , ½ lb , ⅛ lb.

3. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office,and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury a standard pound weight certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the Standard pound.

4. There shall also be kept in the offices mentioned in rule 3 supra a set of the weights mentioned in rule 2 supra. Each of such standard weights shall be stamped with the weight thereof.

5. The said set of weights shall be tested in the month of January in every year by three persons to be appointed by the Municipal Commission who shall certify that they accurately correspond with the weights marked thereon and the said weights shall thereupon for all purposes of comparison,testing and inspection be the sole standards for such weights respectively within the limits

limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality until the next testing.

6. The Municipal Commission may with the consent of the Local Government appoint an Officer of Government for the purpose of testing and verifying from time to time weights brought to him by any person in the Station. Such Officer shall compare such weights with the standard sets of weights hereinbefore referred to and on satisfying himself that such weights are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights. A fee of half anna shall be charged for each weight so tested and compared. No weight shall be tested or compared by such officer which is not made of iron, brass, or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Officer testing ~~this lead may be used by the Officer testing~~ any weight to bring such weights up to Standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the Officer using it with a mark approved by the Municipal Commission.

7. The Standard pound referred to in para 3 shall not be used for testing any weights except the sets of weights referred to in these byelaws.

STANDARD of LENGTH.

8. The standard of length within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality shall be the yard.

9. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office a measure of a standard yard in length certified by the Collector of the Station.

STANDRAD of MEASURES

10. The Standard of measures within the limits of the Civil and Military Station shall be the English Imperial gallon (which is divided into four quarts and eight pints) and its multiples.

11. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury a standard quart mea-

measure certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the standard quart.

12. There shall also be kept in the said Municipal Office a set of measures equal to 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16, 1/32 of such standard gallon each of which shall be stamped with the capacity thereof.

13. The provisions of the byelaw 6 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to the testing and verifying of measures in comparison with such standard yard measure and such standard quart measure.

14. On and after all dealings and contracts, had and made within ~~within~~ the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length, or capacity shall, in the absence of a special contract to the contrary, be deemed to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

15. No person shall use any weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any subdivision or multiple of any such weight or measure in the same system of weights or of measure (as the case may be) unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure.

16. Any person found infringing these byelaws shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding Rs 20/- and to a forfeiture of the scale and weights used by him.

J. Cleiborne

1/8

GENTLEMEN.—What I have to say applies to both Weights and Measures, but the proposition before you refers to Weights only—I have reserved the question of Measures for subsequent discussion, because it is of a more controversial nature.

2. It is no exaggeration to say that the "standardisation" of Weights and Measures has agitated India for over a century and it seems that the problem stands very little nearer solution to day than it stood 100 years ago. The chief cause of this chaos is that the particular has been permitted to dominate over the general, the local over the universal, the parochial over the cosmopolitan. By acquiescing in this policy we have shut our eyes to the historical fact that, provided trade thrives, the most generally recognised system of Weights and Measures must supersede local varieties, and in course of time, parochial varieties must eventually go to the wall. For instance, the Scottish mile of 5,920 ft. or the Irish mile of 6,720 ft. have given place to the statute mile of 5,280 ft. and we prefer "gallons" to the "anker" "kilderkin," "rundlet," "tierce" and "puncheon." In exactly the same way the Company's rupee killed out the "various and perplexing currency" of Gopaulis and Kanteroys, and a host of other systems that puzzled every one at the end of the 18th century.

3. Moreover, a widely recognised system of weights and measures is a condition precedent to commercial prosperity, both internal and foreign. That the system of Measures now in vogue in Southern India is parochial cannot be denied. I find that in the Madras Presidency alone 20 different kinds of seers have been standardised and more than 20 other additional units which go by the deliciously vague term of "Measures."

4. Our *Weights* are not quite so bad, but I do not think they can be considered satisfactory. The Maund for instance varies from the Bengal or Railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs 10 oz 11 drs, and the Bazaar maund of 82 lbs. 2 oz 3 drs, to the Bombay maund of 28 lbs which, I believe, answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, to the Madras maund which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs. I find that the maund recognised by the Mysore Government is 24 lbs 10 ounces, 14·55 drachms. I further read that in Coorg and some Coffee Districts of Mysore, a maund of 28 lbs is used, and that in Bangalore Pettah, the merchants buy by the maund of 25½ lbs and sell by the maund of 24 lbs. The Mysore cotton maund is 27 lbs; in short, the only answer to the question "what is a maund?" seems to be that a maund is not a maund but an entirely different weight of the same name.

5. Again, we learn that a seer is the 40th part of a maund. But then some seers weigh 80 rupees and other seers weigh 24 rupees, and I read of a seer in Trichinopoly which weighs 75 rupees. But there is yet an additional horror. I am informed that the Mysore seer equals 24 Raja rupees, which are equal in weight to about 23½ British rupees.

6. Lastly, there is the Kandy. Now I read in one book of reference that a Madras Kandy=500 lbs, in an other, that a Madras Kandy=480 lbs. If, however, you happen to be buying sandal wood, you get 560 lbs to the maund. It may interest you to know the ideas of a kandy prevalent in Malabar. They are as follows :—

Cannanore (coffee)	=680⅝ lbs.
Do (pepper)	=618¾ lbs.
Do (cardamoms)	=660 lbs.
Cochin (yarn)	=672 lbs.
Do (oil)	=656 lbs.
Calicut	=700 lbs.
Do	=560 (for Government salt and coir yarn).
Palghat	=500 lbs.
Tellicherry	=660 lbs.
Quilandi	=773 lbs.
Badagara	=660 lbs.

7. As regards the Civil and Military Station, the question of standardising weights and measures has been "under correspondence" since 1871. I shall not weary you by recapitulating its tedious history. In 1871, the Government of India passed an Act "to provide for the "ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British "India." This Act prescribed that "the primary standard of weights should be called a seer, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India equal, when weighed, in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the *Kilogramme de Archives*." It prescribed further that the units for weights and measures should be, "for weights, the said seer; for measures of capacity a measure containing one such seer of water at its maximum density weighed in a vacuum."

8. That Act has remained for nearly 40 years a dead letter. The Government of India has so far issued no Notification whatever under the Act and in 1895 they definitely abandoned the idea of prescribing uniform weights and measures for British Territory.

9. But, though the question has been dropped by the Government of India, it has by no means been given up by this Commission. The first stage was reached after many heated discussions in a Resolution of 26th March 1903, that no further action be taken in the matter pending the passing by the Mysore Government of Rules and Regulations under the Weights and Measures Regulation of 1902.

10. But the matter did not rest there, and in April 1907, the Commission resolved that the Government of India be requested to treat the Civil and Military Station as a special area and apply thereto a set of standard weights and measures, or, if this could not be done, that the weights and measures that will be adopted by the Mysore Durbar be applied to the Station. In reply to this the President was informed that the draft rules were still under consideration by the Durbar, and the question of prescribing standards for the Station should remain in abeyance till the promulgation of the Mysore rules.

11. I find that on 27th August 1907 a strong representation was made by the Bangalore Trades Association to the President of this Commission protesting against the continuance of the existing anarchy. "We have", they write, "during the last week purchased from several places in Bangalore packets of merchandise so that we can lay before you the various weights that are now given as being the equivalent of one viss, *i. e.*, 3 lbs 2 oz. We received from shop"—

No 1—2 lbs 15½ oz.
No 2—2 lbs 14 oz.
No 3—3 lbs
No 4—2 lbs 15½ oz.
No 5—3 lbs
No 6—2 lbs 14 oz.

12 It was further pointed out that "the present weights used in the bazaar are simply pieces of iron or stone and in very few cases indeed are English pound weights used, so that there is absolutely no check." Unfortunately we are still "no forrader."

13 Now the questions before us this morning are briefly these :—

(1.) Are there any standards that we can adopt conveniently as units of weight, and if so, which standard should we select ?

(2.) What means should we adopt to enforce our standard ?

First, then, is there a standard available, and if so what ?

14 The Mysore Durbar, the Government of Madras and, *a fortiori* the Government of India, have a very difficult and delicate task to perform if they wish to introduce a uniform standard throughout their respective jurisdictions. They have to deal with vast populations using a vast multitude of different standards, varying with each rural tract and each urban

centre; variations in local practice cannot, by them, be ignored. But this Commission have only one town to consider, and I am inviting an expression of your opinion as to what is our best interest, to what system should we most profitably adapt ourselves. Shall we follow the lead of Mysore or of Madras or of the Government of India, or is there another alternative?

15. Now I am very strongly of opinion that any attempt to adapt our system of weights and measures to the existing practices in the villages of the Madras Presidency or Mysore State which are essentially agricultural is foredoomed to failure. My reasons for so believing are two :—

(1) It is impossible to construct a system that will fit in with the innumerable diversities of local weights and measures in the different parts of the State.

(2) Even if such a system were constructed it would be bound to give way before long, under the influence of external trade, to a system more widely recognised. In the long run the unifying forces of assimilation must break down parochial conservatism.

16. On the other hand, I know of only two systems of weights which have a really world wide commercial recognition, viz. (A) the Metric and (B) Avoirdupois.

A.—THE METRIC SYSTEM.

17. I have already alluded to the fact that the metric system was sanctioned by the Government of India nearly 40 years ago.

18. Fortunately for us this standard has remained a dead letter from the date of its inception. I say "fortunately," because the Kilogramme and its multiples and sub-multiples answer to no known weight in India and its introduction would involve a gigantic disturbance of the existing conditions of trade and commerce. Moreover, the decimal system of sub-multiples is awkward and a people used to halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths would find it very difficult to assimilate the notation of decimal fractions.

B.—AVOIRDUPOIS.

19. The Avoirdupois system, on the other hand, with the English pound as its unit, is fully as widely recognised as the metric system and has the additional advantage of being perfectly familiar to the population of this Station, and of having its sub-multiples based on the familiar principle of the sub-divisions of the rupee.

20. Now I contend that the English pound is the best unit for the Station on the following three grounds :—

(1) The various seers, visses and maunds, whether Railway maunds, Retail maunds Madras maunds, or Bombay maunds, in vogue, must ultimately be expressed in terms of the English pound before a bargain can be struck.

(2) All big contracts, e. g., all Municipal and Military contracts for straw or hay or fuel and all military contracts for grain are expressed in terms of pounds.

(3) The pound is already in general use in the station bazaars. On personal inspection I ascertained that the following articles can be purchased by the pound :—

Butter, ghee, tamarind, sugar, jaggery, onions, soap-nut, flour, potatoes, and butchers meat, and most of the merchants who deal in these articles keep a set of pound weights with multiples and sub-multiples.

21. But I by no means propose to transplant to Bangalore the whole of the avoirdupois system which I consider unnecessarily cumbrous and complex. In some points, Great Britain lags behind the Empire. For instance, in British India we divide an acre into 100 cents, and the consequent notation is admirably neat and convenient; whereas, I believe the English school children are still struggling with the annoying fact that 30¼ square yards make one square rod, square pole or square perch and that 40 square rods, square poles, or square perches, make one rood, and that an acre contains four roods; and I believe even in

the XXth century that measures of area are still expressed in the old country in terms of roods, square rods, square poles and square perches. It is not desirable for India to copy this clumsy terminology.

22 Similarly, the English hundred weight contains not 100 but 112 lbs, a very unfortunate fact, the clumsiness of which has been recognised by our cousins in Canada and the United States, where a cwt. is 100 lbs, a quarter 25 lbs and a ton 2,000 lbs instead of the awkward 2,240 lbs of the old country.

23 I think it would be most undesirable to introduce into the Cantonment the complicated English notation which worried us so sadly in our boyhood, of ounces, stones, quarters, cwts and tons, and I would suggest that all that is necessary for us is to use the pound as the unit to express the larger weights in terms of fives, tens and hundreds, as we do in the case of our rupee notation, and to express the sub-multiples in terms of halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, on the anna principle so familiar to every class of the community.

24 A Bangalore merchant who buys goods in Bombay must buy them by the Bombay maund of 28 lbs. Before he gets them to Bangalore he must convert the weight from the Bombay maund of 28lbs to Bengal maund of 82 2/7lbs, in order to ascertain the cost of freight. Thirdly, when he gets them to Bangalore and wants to quote prices to his customers, he must convert the figures to Madras maunds of 25 lbs.

25 The interesting point in these complicated calculations is that each of these several different varieties of maund has to be expressed in terms of the pound avoirdupois. It passes my comprehension why, having once expressed the weight in pounds, we cannot continue to express it in pounds instead of converting it into something else. In short, the English pound is a sort of *Lingua Franca*, in the commercial world, and it is only through the medium of the pound that the merchants of one Province can make themselves intelligible to the merchants of another. *De facto*, though not *de jure*, the pound is for all practical purposes the actual ultimate standard of weight, not only in the Civil and Military Station, but also throughout India and, I may add, through most of the civilised world, and the reform I am now proposing is not (and I am very emphatic on this point), is not I say, a change in standard but merely a simplification of terminology.

26 What means should we adopt to enforce our standard. Now two policies are possible with regard to weights and measures.

(1). Government may accept the weights and measures in local use and simply standardise them by providing authorised standards which the Tradesmen's weights and measures must confirm ; or

(2). Government may go further and prescribe certain weights and measures, the use of which alone shall be legal, thus setting aside certainly some, and probably all those in local use.

27. For many reasons the former policy appears the only reasonable and practicable plan. This policy has been neatly expressed in a letter on this office file which deserves quoting. "The inducement to bazaarmen to get their weights and measures stamped by the Government establishment is an indirect one. A bazaarman cannot be prosecuted for using an unstamped weight or measure, but if the weight or measure actually given by him is less than the professed weight or measure, he is liable to be prosecuted under the Penal Code and the burden of proof will be upon him. Moreover, so far as the confidence of his customers is concerned, he is always at a disadvantage compared with his rivals who use stamped weights and measures."

28 Gentlemen, I am not an abolitionist, and I do not recommend the abolition of the seer. What I do maintain is that the elusive seer does not deserve encouragement so long as we have in our midst standard weight of world wide reputation. My proposal is to recognise officially only the pound and its multiples in the decimal system and its sub-multiples in the anna system, and I firmly believe that, if we do this and if only the public will back us

by insisting on quotations in terms of pounds, and by purchasing only of such merchants as sell by the pound, that the elusive seer will speedily die of cold neglect.

29 If you will accept this position. I think the indirect method sketched out in the above quotation will suffice for our needs.

30 Nevertheless, I should like, if possible, that the maintenance of avoirdupois weights should be made compulsory.

31 The only question remaining is to formally legalise the English pound. In Mysore this work is done by the Durbar; in the Madras Presidency the question is controlled by the Board of Revenue and the Revenue Department. In Burma and the Central Provinces, I understand, that Municipal Committees are empowered to standardise weights and measures to be used within their limits. To my mind, in virtue of my dual personality, it is immaterial whether the control vests in this Commission or in the Collector's Office. I have recommended a reference to the Collector, because I think that the co-operation of the Government executive will strengthen our cause.

F. J. RICHARDS,

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AND

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

31st March 1910.

MEASURES.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with great diffidence that I lay before you proposals for the standardisation of measures of capacity in the Civil and Military Station, for the subject is exceedingly intricate.

I. Testing Medium.

In the first place owing to variations of local practice in heaping or striking grain in measures of varying diameter and owing also to the primitive methods of estimating capacity by weight of grain there is an extraordinary vagueness in the terminology of measures and no generally recognised medium of comparison.

II. Multiplicity of Standards.

In the second place the number of different standards existing is infinite, every village seems to have its own and sometimes there are several standards for a single village and it is not uncommon for merchants to buy in one standard and sell in another.

III. Standard Units.

Lastly there is no unit of capacity which enjoys anything like such wide recognition as the Tola, the English pound or the Kilogram, and there is no Indian Standard with more than a parochial vogue.

I. Testing Medium.

The first point is to determine by what medium capacity can best be gauged.

A. Grain Test.

I read the following in the Mysore Gazetteer, "The Pakka Sèr is formed by mixing equal quantities of the 9 kinds of grain (Rice, Uddu (Black gram), Hesaru (Green gram), Hurali (Horse gram), Togeri (Dhall), Avare (Beans), Kadale (Bengal gram), Ellu (Gingelly), and Wheat) and then by taking of the mixture 84 Rs. Weight, which is put into a vessel that will exactly contain it when heaped. This serves for a standard and measures 74·8125 cubical inches, or 3,592 gallons" (Mysore Gazetteer 1 page 810.)

I don't think, Gentlemen, you will find this test quite unsuited for domestic purposes. You are of course at liberty to try it. But the use of the nine grains as a test of capacity is by no means universal. For instance, in the early seventies, in compiling a list of measures in vogue in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue expressed the capacity in tolas weight of rice. But in introducing these standards into the Mofussil, local practice was followed, and in some places gram was substituted for rice, and to make matters worse, new gram was used in some places, old gram in others, and old and new gram mixed elsewhere. As ordinary gram is 3 or 4% heavier than rice and as there is a difference of 16 or 17% between new gram and old, the resultant confusion is easier imagined than described. Additional variety was provided by the fact that in some places measures were "heaped" and in others "struck," and in the case of "heaped" measures, variations in the diameter of the measures lead to corresponding variations in the contents of the heap.

To this day the Madras Presidency has been unable to extricate itself from the tangle, and in the official conversion Tables which deal with the local measures in 296 different Stations, the contents are expressed in rice tolas and in the number of sèrs of 80 tolas weight to two places of decimals per local measures of rice, paddy, two kinds of Cholam, Kambu Ragi, Varagu, Varigalu, Millet, Samai and Horse gram, while the diameter of each local measures is carefully recorded and an appendix is added "showing the weight in tolas of heaps of certain grains for different diameters," the diameters varying from 10 inches to 1½ and another appendix gives for each District equivalents of weight in tolas of certain grains per volume of 100 fluid ounces. It is curious to note that this weight of 100 fluid ounces of certain grains varies in different Districts.

B.S.O. II pp 605-618.

To the mere occidental this practice of estimating capacity by weight of grain is rather confusing. For instance, some years ago Sir F. H. Holland was investigating the iron ores of Salem District and he asked what weight of metal could be obtained by local smelters from a given quantity of ore. The Officer who conducted the experiments reported the quantity of ore in "measures" and when asked the capacity of the measures used he reported "80 Tolas." Applying this standard the Geological Department were astonished to find that the weight of metal produced by smelting weighed much more than the ore from which it was produced. The mystery was cleared up only when the experimenting Officer explained that the "measure" used contained 80 Tolas weight of rice and not of ore.

I have dwelt at length on this topsy turvy method of testing capacity by weight of grain; because, in spite of its clumsiness and uncertainty and its utter inadequacy for modern requirements, it shows a most pertinacious and pernicious vitality. I think that you will agree with me that the method is an impossible one, that it sets a premium on dishonesty and that we cannot countenance it.

B. Water Test

The modern medium for testing capacity is water, and the unit of measurement is either (a) a given bulk or (b) a given weight of water.

(a) For instance under the metric system the litre is a cube of one-tenth of a meter; and the gallon is sometimes expressed in terms of cubic inches (277½) or cubic feet (·16).

(b) Similarly I under act XXXI of 1871 the Standard sèr measure contains exactly one Kilogram "of water at its maximum density weighed in a vacuum." Under the draft rules for the Mysore Government Notification No. 147 dated 7th March 1904 it was proposed that the standard sér measure should contain 80 tolas of water at its maximum density and under nominal atmospheric pressure and the English Imperial gallon contains 10 lbs. of water.

I think you will agree with me that water is the only safe practical test of capacity and that though it is not absolutely necessary that the contents in water of our standard measure should weigh exactly the same as our unit of weight, or a multiple thereof, it would at least be convenient to establish some such definite relation between the two.

II. Multiplicity of Standards.

Among the 296 different stations for which standards are prescribed in the Standing Orders of the Madras Board of Revenue there are 20 different kinds of sèr and 22 different kinds of "measures" or "padi". These are shown in appendix I and II. But the difficulty of distinguishing between these 42 different standards is child's play when measures other than the sér and "measure" are considered. For instance in Malabar "The Macleod sèr, introduced in 1802 bythe Principal Collector of that name, is the standard grain measure in Palghat Walayanad and North Malabar, and in Calicut and Ponnani the half,

sèr is used. Liberally heaped as is the practice, its normal contents, are 130 tolas of rice. In Cochin a nali of 43 tolas, and in Manjeri and Manantoddy local sèrs containing 92 and 90 tolas respectively are in use. The multiples and sub-multiples of the sèr are malis, uris, olaks and alaks, and throughout Malabar the nali = 2 uris = 4 olaks = 8 alaks. But the capacity of the nali varies greatly in different towns. Expressed in tolas of rice, in Ponnani and Pudiyangadi it contains 43⅜ tolas, in Cochin 43 tolas, in North Malabar, Chavakkad and Tirurangadi 32½, in Manantoddy 22¼, in Calicut 26, in Palghat and South Walavanad 21⅔, in Manjeri 18 and in Perintalmanna 16¼. In South Malabar the para is more commonly used in selling paddy and other grains. The Palghat and Calicut paras contain 10 edangalis or 40 Nalis, the Perintalmanna para 60 nalis and the Ponnani para 30 nalis. In North Malabar the para is not often used, but the edangali contains 4 nalis, and is the equivalent of the Macleod sèr.)

"Liquid measures are still more complex, and it is impossible to reduce them to a common denominator. As in grain measures, the nali = 2 uris = 4 olaks = 8 alaks, but there all uniformity ends. In Calicut and North Malabar bigger measures are called kuttis and padams, and the commonest table is as follows:—

4 nalis or 1½ Macleod sèr	... ...	1 kutti.
16 kuttis	... ...	1 padam
8 padams	... ...	1 candy.

But the kutti is the equivalent in some places of 1¾ Macleod sèrs in others of 2½. In South Malabar the chodana, measuring variously 16, 20, 24 and 30 nalis, is the multiple of the padam." (Malabar Gazetteer p. 262).

Again in Trichinopoly District the ryots "measure" or padi varies in capacity from 116 tolas of rice, to 58 Tolas, 60 Tolas and 76 Tolas. "The padi is everywhere the starting point of a scale of measures, but the scales differ as much as the capacity of the padis. Thus a Marakkal contains 4 padis in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, Udayarpalaiyam and Pudukkottai, 8 padis in Musiri and Perambalur, and 6 padis in Karur; and in all these localities a kalam contains 12 marakkals. In Trichinopoly taluk a smaller kalam of 10½ marakkals co-exists with the larger kalam. There is a vallam of 4 padis in Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur and parts of Musiri, and a moda of 16 vallams of 64 padis in Karur and Namakkal. Again a Muttai (load) of 14 marakkals or 56 padis is used in Trichinopoly, and one of 24 marakkals or 96 padis in Udayarpalaiyam; and a podi (pack load) of 384 padies in Karur, Namakkal and Musiri, and of 288 padis in Perambalur. Finally a (cart load) of 12 kalams is used in Kulittalai and Musiri. In the former taluk this contains 576 padis, and in the latter twice as many, but the weight of both is the same." (Trichinopoly Gazetteer p. 178).

Again in South Arcot grain is measured wholesale by the Kalam of 12 Marakkals. But the Marakkal varies wildly. In 4 Taluks it equals 3 heaped Madras measures, in Cuddalore and Chidambaram its equivalent is 2 M M, in three other towns its equivalent is 1½ Madras measures and in Vriddachalam it is said to be approximately equal to 1 $\frac{15}{16}$ Madras measures.

II. Standard units.

This formidable array of standards is not without its advantage. On the one hand it affords a large and comprehensive choice, on the other hand there is safety in numbers, and I submit it would not involve a serious dislocation of commerce if we ignored the whole multitude and invented a new standard of our own. No doubt it was this feeling that led the Government of India to fix the Standard sèr measure at one Kilogram of water, and the Government of

Foot note.—80 Tolas weight of water= 32 32/35 fluid ounces or 22/35 liquid pounds

Mysore to suggest in the draft rules already referred to, that the standard sèr should contain 80 Tolas weight of water. But in view of the fate of Act XXXI of 1871, I am inclined to think that neither of these standards can ever come into general use. Nor can I recommend the type Madras Measure which (according to the Lawrence Asylum Almanac) contains 62½ fluid ounces and is supposed to hold 132 Tolas weight of rice when heaped. No doubt this measure has a wide official vogue but I infer from various reports on the subject that it has failed to oust the local measures to any great extent except in towns. Its chief draw-back is that it is unknown outside the Madras Presidency and cannot therefore facilitate trade beyond the Presidency limits.

There are two standards, however, which deserve our closest attention and it is between them, I tkink, that our choice lies. I refer to (A) the Bangalore sér and (B) the Gallon.

A. The Mysore sèr.

I have not been able to ascertain the genesis of the Mysore sèr but its standard capacity is I am informed 44 fluid ounces or 1 1/10 of an English quart. Hence 4 Mysore sèrs=1/10 gallon and a Kolaga of 8 seers=2⅕ gallons or 352 fluid ounces which is exactly the capacity of a metric Decilitre of 10 litres. In short the metric standard of measures is already in a sense in vogue in Bangalore.

* Foot note :— 44 Fluid ounces is the figure given me by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Dr. Moris Travers who has kindly tested for me the sér ½ sér and ¼ sér stamped by the Mysore Government and maintained in the second Magistrate's Office as standard for the Station reports the following results.

Measure	Capacity in Grammes water.	Capacity of sèr.
1 Sér	1,230	1,230
½ „	604	1,208
¼ „	304	1,216

These figures work out for the sér at 43·3 fluid ounces or 75·08 cubic inches and the mean result of the measurements would show a sèr of 43 fluid ounces or 74·45 cubic inches.

If it is decided to abandon the orthodox plan of connecting the standard of weight with the standard of capacity, we might do worse than recognise as our unit the Kolagam of 10 litres and treat the sér as ⅛ Kolagam, any multiples of the Kolagam being of course fixed on the decimal system. But here again though the litre is known throughout most of the world, it is unknown in the rest of India and I do not think the decilitre Kolagam would serve as a Lingua franca outside Mysore State. Moreover the ⅛ or 1/16 Dekalitre is unknown to the metric system.

B. Gallon.

The English Imperial Gallon contains 10 liquid pounds (=160 fluid ounces or 1280 drachms). The gallon is divided into 4 quarts or 8 pints. A half pint contains 10 fluid ounces or 80 drachms or one sixteenth of a gallon. A gill of 5 fluid ounces, or 40 drachms is 1/32 gallon. All these are very convenient factors.

It may be urged that the gallon is almost unknown in India. I do not think this can be said of Bangalore where oil, ghee and milk are sold by the reputed pint or reputed quarter bottle, where our water supply and casks are gauged by the gallon, where liquid medicines are prescribed by the drachm or fluid ounce, and where arrack and toddy is bought wholesale by the gallon and where pint and half pint tumblers are coming into general vogue. I admit that this is not a very extensive list of items governed by the gallon standard, but it is at least the thin end of the wedge, and its very existence argues to my mind a sub-concious craving for a standard to supercede the present riot of contending sèrs.

After all there is not such a very great difference between the Bangalore sér of 44 fluid ounces and the English quart of 40 ounces. The difference between a half sér and a pint is only two fluid ounces and I am inclined to think that this little difference would popularise the pint and quart with retail grain merchants. Probably at first the public would be at a slight disadvantage, but I think the boon of a fixed and tested standard would compensate for this, and the natural competition of trade would, before long, adjust prices to a fair level.

The difference might be to some extent made up by insisting that the diameter of a standard quart or pint, should be considerably larger than that of a standard sér and the public could maintain their rights by insisting that the grain they buy should be invariably heaped. The present diameter of a Bangalore sèr is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and its height is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the diameter of a standard quart could conveniently be made larger than this and the height less, thereby increasing the size of the " heap."

I strongly advocate the introduction of the gallon the $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon as the standard measure of the Civil and Military Station, and I would point out that just as the standardisation of the pound is nothing more than the adoption of the unit to which all maunds, sèrs and visses have to be reduced before they can be considered reliable or intelligible, so the introduction of the gallon of 10 liquid lbs. and the pint of 20 fluid ounces is only the adoption of a unit in which all Indian Standards of capacity are ultimately expressed, namely the fluid ounce.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector and District Magistrate
and President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station. Bangalore.

2nd August, 1910.

APPENDIX I.

"Sèr"	Fluid Ounces.
Ganjam	37
Vizagapatam	42¼
	36¼
	39
	37
	41½
Godavari	41¾
Kurnool	41
Bellary	41
Anantapur	41
Nellore	39½
	70¾
Malabar	62¼
	59½
	69¼
	48
	67½
	43
	55¼
	30
	61½
South Canara	42

APPENDIX II.

"Measure"	Fluid Ounces.
Kurnool	$63\frac{1}{4}$
	$54\frac{1}{4}$
Cuddapah ...	$63\frac{1}{4}$
Chingleput	$61\frac{1}{2}$
	61
	76
	$70\frac{3}{4}$
Madras ...	61
South Arcot (padi)	67
	$67\frac{1}{2}$
	$66\frac{3}{4}$
	65
North Arcot	77
	74
Salem	41
	$35\frac{1}{4}$
	72
Coimbatore	63
	$68\frac{3}{4}$
	67
	77
	$75\frac{1}{2}$
Trichy	60
	$54\frac{1}{2}$
Tanjore	$61\frac{1}{2}$
	63
	60
	$66\frac{3}{4}$
	$65\frac{1}{2}$
Madura ...	61
Tinnevelly	$62\frac{1}{2}$
	$61\frac{1}{4}$

Madras Measure = $62\frac{1}{2}$ Fluid Ounces, or 132 Tolas of rice heaped.

Gallon	Fluid Ounces	Cubic Inches.	Litres.
Gallon 1	160	277·11	4·541
Fluid Ounces ·000625	·1	1·7319	·0028381
Cubic Inches ·0036087	·57739	1	·016387
Litre ·22022	35·235	61·024	1

No. 4962
E—1

114

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. S. M. FRASER, C. I. E.,
RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Dated Bangalore, 17th August 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite the favour of a reference to Foreign Department Notification No.912-I.S., dated the 13th May 1910, amending certain sections of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897.

108 a

2. There is no provision in the Bangalore Municipal Law for the regulation of weights and measures in use in the Civil and Military Station. The Municipal Commission have represented that in order to safe-guard public interests some provision -- ought to be made in this connection and I concur in this opinion. I beg therefore, to submit, for the approval of the Government of India, a draft notification providing for the addition of a -- clause to Section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law on the --- lines of Section 142(c)(1) and (11) of the Burma Municipal Law.

S 110

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. M. Fraser.
Resident.

K.M.
13.8.10.

B. P. B.—5-1910.—500.

R. F. B.—8-09.—2,000.

(~~Combination of~~ Draft). 11:1 A

Draft notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bengal Municipal Law, 1897, as follows:-

To ~~section 137(1)~~ rule section (1), section 137 the third line the following clause be added as ~~sub-section~~ clause (L) namely:-

(L) - prescribe the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality & make the use of such standard compulsory; and frame rules to prevent and detect the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, weights & measures in any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods, drink

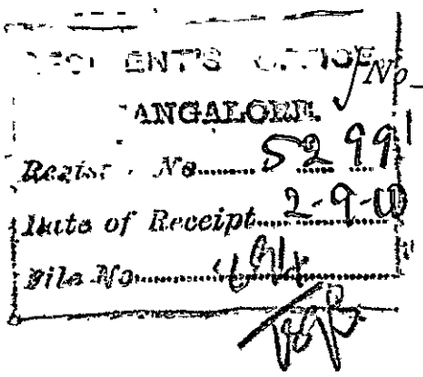
Insert as drawn

The existing ~~sub-section~~ clause (k) should be renumbered as ~~sub-section~~ clause (kk)

HJ.
12/8/10

12/8/10

115



No. 1712-I.B.

2/9/10

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, for information, with reference to his letter

2114 No. 4962, dated the 17th August 1910.

By order, etc.,

L. Reynolds

Deputy *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA;
The 26th August 1910.

Short endorsement is not to appear

H.,
3/9/10

3/9/10 W. 579

16/9

No. 1711-I.B.

Copy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, as follows :-

To section 137, sub-section (1) of the said Law, the following shall be added as clause (l) namely :-

> "(l) prescribe the standard weights and measures to be used within the Municipality and make the use of such standards compulsory; and frame rules to prevent and detect the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, weights and measures in any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods, drink or drug".

The existing clause (l) shall be renumbered as clause (m).

Sd/- J. B. Wood,

Offg: Secretary to the Government of India.

R. P. B.—5-1910.—3,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Serial No. 116
File No. 294

[DRAFT.]—For approval. 19.

From

MAJOR W. G. GREY, I. A.,

1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To

No. 5393
9/9 September 1910 Ex. 115

[Here enter Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., Notification No. 1711-I.B., dated the 26th August 1910]

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded herewith to the President, Municipal Commissioners, Bangalore for information with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 2104 dated the 28th July 1910.

W. G. 5/9
First Asst. Resident

Note

A copy of the notification will be found in file No. 387 of 1891

Sent 8/9/10

3/9/10
KLW
9.9.10

3/9/10.

H.O. 6 —1,500—16—4—1910.

No. 2579 with 2 encls: 10/9/10

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

DATED 3rd September 1910. 191

RESIDENT'S OFFICE
BANGALORE.
Register No. 5473.
Date of Receipt 16-9-10
File No. 2813/97

FROM J. RICHARDS, ESQUIRE, M. A., I. C. S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

To

Major W.G.Grey I.A.,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer to Mr.Copeland's letter No.7338 dated the 16th November 1909, on the subject of an amendment proposed by the Commission in Byelaw No.3 issued under Chapter III of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, to provide for the numbering of all bicycles and tricycles licensed by the Municipality. This proposal, it will be seen, was not sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Resident because the Commission, it was remarked, had no power under the Municipal Law, as it stood, to make the amendment.

Sc.56 of file 439 1897

2. I now beg to forward a copy of a communication received from the President of the Municipal Council, Bangalore City. For the reasons stated therein the council are anxious to introduce the system into the City and observe that it may not be possible to work it successfully unless there is reciprocity of action on the part of the Station.

X No. 387 dated 6 August 1910.

3. The receipt of this reference from the City Municipal Council has led to a reconsideration of the original proposal made by this Commission and referred to in paragraph 1 above, and I enclose copy of a Resolution passed by them on the subject at their meeting on the 26th ultimo. For the

the necessary power required it is proposed to add a clause as noted on the margin to clause (c) to section 41(1)(a) of the Bangalore Municipal Law 1897, and I request that steps may be taken to obtain as early as possible the sanction of the Government of India to amend the Law accordingly.

c(1) The President may direct that all or any bicycle or tricycle in the Station liable to taxation under this law shall have a number affixed and that such number shall be registered in the Municipal Office.

4. . Regarding the compliance by the Military with the law when amended I ~~doubt~~ do not anticipate any difficulty. All Officers Commanding in the Garrison, with one single exception, have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Municipality in matter of getting the machines numbered as required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

117 (c)

Letter No.387 dated 6th August 1910 from the President Municipal Council, Bangalore City to the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

I have the honor to state that the present system of registering bicycles on the information furnished by the cycle owners seems to have given room to evade taxation with no easy means of detection.

2. The system in force in the Madras City Municipality Viz., of affixing ~~tin~~ tin plates shewing the number of the License on the hind wheel mudguard of the machines may in my opinion be adopted with advantage both in the City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

3. May I have an expression of your views in the matter, as the system referred to, if introduced into the City, cannot be worked with success unless there is reciprocity of action in the sister Municipality?

Copy

Secretary.

579

117 (5)

Proceedings of an ordinary meeting dated Friday the 26th August 1910.

---

9. - Amendment of the Municipal Law of 1897 so as to give power to the Commission to direct that all or any motor vehicle, bicycle or tricycle in the Station be numbered and registered by the Municipality.

Resolution--------Accepted.

(Sd) F.J.Richards

President.

Copy

Secretary.

5/7

No. 6225 Encl-1 118

FROM

THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. H. DALY, C. S. I., C. I. E.,
RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. S.H.Butler, C.S.I.,C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Dated Bangalore, 17th October 1910.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite a reference to the Foreign Department's Notification No.1711-I.B., dated the 26th August 1910, amending section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897. 115 a

2. In October 1909 the Municipal Commission proposed to frame a bye-law to provide for the numbering of the bi- 55: 7439 '09 cycles and tricycles in use in the Station with a view to minimise the chances of evasion of the tax payable on such vehicles. The Commission, however, did not possess any statutory power under the Municipal Law as it then stood to make such a bye-law and the proposal fell through.

3. The introduction of a system of numbering such vehicles

R. P. B.—8-10-10.—500.

vehicles in the adjoining Bangalore City is now under contemplation and, as the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station are anxious to have authority to make similar arrangements in the Station, I beg to submit, for the approval of the Government of India, a draft notification, providing for the addition of a clause to section 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law on the lines of Section 150(3) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904 (III of 1904)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) H. Daly

Resident.

K.M.
14.10.10.

B. P. E.—8-09.—2,000.

(~~Continuation of Draft~~).

Bangalore Municipalities

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, as follows:—

To section 137, sub section (1) clause (e) of the said Law, the following shall be added as sub clause ~~a clause~~ (ix), namely:—

"(ix) for the registration ~~of~~ and licensing of all or any motor vehicle, bicycle, or tricycle liable to taxation under this Law."

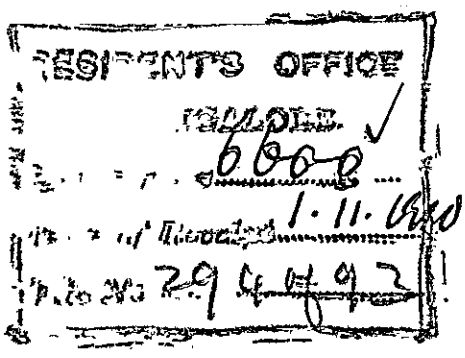
16/10/10

16.10.10

No. 2094 I/B. 31/10 119

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, for information, Sl 118 with reference to his letter No. 6225, dated the 17th October 1910.

By order, etc.,



J. W. Reynolds

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department ;

Simla,

The 26th October, 1910.

Suppl- endorsement is ordd for approval.

H!. 4/11/10 P/11/10 MBW. 4/11

Copy.

No.2093 I/B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th October, 1930

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council,1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law,1897,as follows :-

To section 137,sub-section (1),clause (e) of the said Law,the following shall be added as sub-clause. (ix),namely:-

" (ix) for the numbering and registration of all or any motor vehicle, bicycle or tricycle liable to taxation under this Law "

Sd. H. Butler.

Secretary to the Government

of India.

R. P. B.—4-1910.—1

RESIDENT'S OFFICE. 12 c.

Serial No.

File No. 294

[DRAFT.]—For approval. '93

From

P. B. Walhouse Esqre I.C.S,
~~Major W. G. GREY, I. A.,~~

1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To

~~To~~

No. 6686
7th Novr 1910

[Here enter Govt of India, Foreign Depte, Notification No. 2093. F. B dated the 26th October 1910]

Encl. No. 119

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded herewith to the President, municipal Commission, Cochin State for information & compliance, for information with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 2579 dated the 3rd September 1910.

No. 117

WBW.
First Asstt Resident

Encl 7/11/10

7/11/10

5.11.10